



BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

100



1970 annual report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A, M.B, B.Ch, D.P.H.

and the Chief Public Health Inspector

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I, Cert. R.S.H. (Meat & Other Foods)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

[from May 1970]

Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. E. COOPER

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. D. WILSON

Alderman Miss N. Bradshaw

Alderman Mrs M. E. Williamson

Councillor H. Gomersall

Councillor E. H. Hopkinson

Councillor E. Mitchell

Councillor D. F. Pitts

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

Councillor Dr K. M. Tankard

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr G. Tattersall

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr H. M. Redfern

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Additional Public Health Inspector: D. Fothergill
(resigned January, 1970)
J. A. Clarkson
(comm'd February, 1970)

Pupil Public Health Inspector: D. Mosley

Clerical Mrs P. Mabbott

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CHANCERY LANE
RETFORD
TELEPHONE RETFORD 2561

October, 1971

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1970 the estimated mid-year population is 18,810, which is fifty less than last year.

The number of births in 1970 was 271, three more than in 1969. It is interesting to note that the live births in 1950 were 272, although in a population 2,400 less than the 1970 population.

In 1970 the natural increase of births over deaths was 44.

In 1970 the deaths were 227, fewer by 47 than the previous year.

The illegitimate births show a decrease of 7 over the 1969 figure.

The deaths from cancer of lung and bronchus were 5 in 1970, which is a welcome improvement on the high figure of 15 in 1969.

There were 65 cases of measles in 1970, which was the epidemic year for measles. It is to be hoped that the immunisation of children against measles will lower the measles incidence still more in future years.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year, Dr Redfern for her help, Mr Brooks and the staff of the health department, and the other departments of the Borough for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.9 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,810
Number of hereditaments at 1st April 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,902
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£580,810
Sum represented by penny rate at 1st April, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£5,550

Vital Statistics are calculated on the estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,810.

								<i>England & Wales</i>
Live Births	..	..	T 271	M 142	F 129			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	16.0	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	6.27		
Stillbirths	..	..	T 4	M 2	F 2			
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	13.0	
Total live and still births	..	..	T 275					
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	..	..	T 5	M 5	F 0			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	18.0	
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	17.0	
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	26.0	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	12.0	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	11.0	
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	22.0	23.0	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	T Nil		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	Nil		
Deaths from all causes	..	..	T 227	M 110	F 117			
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	11.7	

CAUSES OF DEATH 1970

Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	..	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.. ..	1
Meningococcal Infection	.. ..	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Buccal Cavity, etc.	.. ..	1
Malignant Neoplasm — Oesophagus	.. ..	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Stomach	.. ..	4
Malignant Neoplasm – Intestine	.. ..	6
Malignant Neoplasm – Lung, Bronchus	.. ..	5
Malignant Neoplasm – Breast	.. ..	4
Malignant Neoplasm – Uterus	.. ..	3
Malignant Neoplasm – Prostate	.. ..	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	.. ..	9
Diabetes Mellitus	.. ..	8
Mental disorders	.. ..	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	.. ..	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	.. ..	5
Hypertensive Disease	.. ..	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	.. ..	47
Other Forms of Heart Disease	.. ..	3
Cerebrovascular Disease	.. ..	48
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	.. ..	15
Influenza	.. ..	2
Pneumonia	.. ..	17
Bronchitis and Emphysema	.. ..	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	.. ..	6
Peptic Ulcer	.. ..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	.. ..	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	.. ..	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	.. ..	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	.. ..	2
Congenital anomalies	.. ..	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	.. ..	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	.. ..	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	.. ..	1
All Other Accidents	.. ..	5
Total		227

Causes of death in children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1week	Under 1 mnth	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Aspiration Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcol Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Virus Pneumonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	5

Causes of death in Children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-School	School-children	Total
Carcinomatosis— Primary Sarcoma Pharynx	1	—	1
Lobar Pneumonia	—	1	1
Multiple Injuries	—	1	1
Total	1	2	3

Table showing deaths of children under 1 year over the last five years

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
No. of deaths	5	5	1	6	2

Table showing Vital Statistics 1966-1970 (inclusive)

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,810	18,860	18,870	18,770	18,700
BIRTHS:					
Live Births — legitimate	254	244	277	279	299
— illegitimate	17	24	21	19	17
Still Births — legitimate	3	4	6	3	5
— illegitimate	1	—	1	—	—
DEATHS:					
All causes	227	274	238	224	245
Maternal Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) ..	5	5	1	6	2
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	2	2	1	4	1
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	2	2	1	4	1
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	6	6	8	7	6

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER DEATHS FROM CANCER
[EXCEPT LEUKAEMIA]

	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	All other Cancer deaths (except Leukaemia)
Number	5	29
Average Age	61.4 years	62.5 years

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Acute Encephalitis	Measles
Acute Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Food Poisoning or suspected	Tetanus
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever

The number of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1970 was 85. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Dysentery	1
Infective Jaundice	2
Measles	65
Scarlet Fever	9
Whooping Cough	8

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1970 are given on pages 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

One new case of Tuberculosis was notified during the year.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Lincoln and Sheffield. 15 medical specimens and 213 food and water samples were submitted for examination.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1970

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un- known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspected Food Poisoning..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	65	5	5	8	6	10	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Infection	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	85	5	5	9	6	14	41	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1970

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	65	—	—	8	20	4	—	1	4	—	—	8	20
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Infection.....	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	85	—	—	8	25	6	1	1	10	—	—	10	24

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles.

Prophylactic Measure				By P.H. Dept.	By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation					
Primary Immunisation	..	..	66	101	
Reinforcing dose	..	..	201	78	
Whooping Cough Immunisation					
Primary Immunisation	..	..	60	97	
Reinforcing dose	..	..	36	32	
Tetanus Immunisation					
Primary Immunisation	..	..	66	101	
Reinforcing dose	..	..	187	77	
Vaccination against Smallpox					
Primary Vaccination	..	..	52	50	
Re-vaccination	..	..	100	4	
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis					
Oral (three doses)	..	..	66	131	
Reinforcing doses	..	..	191	74	
Vaccination against Measles				..	188
Vaccination against Rubella				80	—

P.H. Dept — Public Health Department
P.P. — Private Medical Practitioner

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against Anthrax is now available in those factories where there is an occupational risk of employees contracting the disease. The vaccination is carried out by the Appointed Factory Doctor or the employees General Practitioners.

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for the protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

The scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of all children of secondary school age, and of students.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1970 are given below :

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	538
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	453	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	84.2
No. of children skin-tested	..	..	..	421
No. found to be positive and referred for X-ray	..	39		
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	357
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	343
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	—
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths — 1960–69 inclusive

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
New cases	2	4	0	4	6	4	2	4	11	3
Deaths	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1

NEW CASES

1970	Annual Average over previous ten years
1	4.0

DEATHS

1970	Annual Average over previous ten years
1	0.8

TUBERCULOSIS 1970

New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

[a] Hospital and Specialist Services [Part II National Health Service Act 1946]

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop
Kilton Hospital, Worksop
Carlton Hospital, near Worksop
Retford and District Hospital, Retford

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

[b] Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act 1946 (Dr H.I. Lockett County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

- 1 Care of mothers and young children
- 2 Domiciliary Midwifery
- 3 Home Nursing
- 4 Health Visiting
- 5 Vaccination and Immunisation
- 6 Ambulance Service
- 7 Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness
- 8 Home Help
- 9 Mental Health

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Notts County Council Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays:	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays:	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance fortnightly on Monday. Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Welbeck Road, Ordsall, Retford.

Tuesdays:	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
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A Medical Officer is in attendance monthly on a Tuesday.

(b) Relaxation Clinics are also held at the County Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, every Friday from 10.0 to 11.0 a.m., 2.0 to 3.0 p.m., and from 3.0 to 4.0 p.m.

(c) *Cervical Cytology*

A cervical cytology clinic is held at the Retford County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford.

All women are invited to attend. This clinic, which takes place every other Wednesday afternoon from 2.0 to 4.0 p.m., is intended to provide early diagnosis of cervical cancer, and is therefore, a most important preventive measure.

I give below number of attendances for 1970:

Borough	Rural	Other Parts	Total
368	243	42	653

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish, to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are three in the Borough:

Mrs Parkhurst,
77 Northfield Way, Retford
Tel: Retford 4210

Mrs Bailey,
3 Brickenhole Lane, Walkeringham
Tel: Misterton 358

Mrs Hall,
3 Priory Close, Mattersey
Tel: Wiseton 257

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronic sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Mrs R. M. Daly,
16 Osberton Road, Retford
Tel: Retford 2457

Mrs B. Marmont,
28 Howbeck Lane, Clarborough
Tel: Retford 4204

Mrs J. M. Wylie.
10 Long Walk, Retford
Tel: Retford 2959

Mrs N. Anderson,
"Norwood", Bramble Road, Retford
Tel: Retford 2595

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with the knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting in their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The vaccination and immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as agent for the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance service is situated at North Road, Retford, and the vehicles comprise four ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases; telephone Retford 2303.

Home Help

The Office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner, telephone Retford 2681.

[c] Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services [Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946]

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Officer is Miss Millband, 3 Overend Road, Worksop, telephone Worksop 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr Wynne, who has a call-office at the Retford County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford, by appointment. The Mental Health Office is at the County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop; telephone Worksop 4337.

Details of Attendances at the Maternity & Child Welfare Centres during 1970

Centre	Children	Expectant Mothers	Post-Natal Cases	Medical Consultations
Chancery Lane	3,710	Nil	Nil	184
Ordsall	1,281	Nil	Nil	153

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain, and the majority of houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers.

A few houses have cesspools, and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Hallcroft, commissioned in 1965, is treating the whole of the sewage from the Borough.

Treatment at the Hallcroft Works is grit channels, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, heated sludge digestion and open drying beds. Recirculation of a portion of the effluent is in operation.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is by means of compression vehicles, and a bonus incentive scheme is in operation.

During 1970 approximately 7,500 tons of refuse was collected. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel workings. This is not an entirely controlled method, but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

Heavy tip-levelling equipment is used to ensure that the tip is kept tidy and free from vermin.

Public Baths

The Public Baths, situated in Albert Road, are owned by the Corporation. The swimming pool, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public water supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of October in each year. "Topping-off" water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break-point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough.

I am indebted to the Western District Manager, Mr J. Hunt, of the Lincoln and District Water Board for the information given below.

All new houses constructed in the Retford Borough have, where required, been supplied by water mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the District Water Board

Number of samples taken	93
Satisfactory	92
Unsatisfactory	Nil
Void	1

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	15
Satisfactory	15
Unsatisfactory	Nil

All the dwelling houses within the Borough are supplied from the public water mains.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act 1955 provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examinations. The Notts County Council is the authority responsible for these duties, and I am grateful to Mr Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948)

AND

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance was given in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during year ended 31st December 1970

<i>Article</i>	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			ADULTERATED AND SUB-STANDARD SAMPLES	
	<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adult'd or Sub- Standard</i>	<i>Result of Examination and/or Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Alcoholic beverage	1	1			
Almond paste	1	1			
Angelica	1	1			
Antiseptic cream	1	1			
Beef, minced, canned	1	1			
Biscuits	1	1			
Butterscotch	1	1			
Cake	1	1			
Cakes	1	1			
Cream	1	1			
Croquettes	2	2			
Food beverage	1	1			
Fruits, dried	1	1			
Glace cherries	1	1			
Ice-cream	2	2			
Icing sugar	1	1			
Lamb casserole, canned	1	1			
Lemon juice	1	1			
Margarine	1	1			
Meatballs	1	1			
Milk powder	1	1			
Milk	58	58			
Mint sauce	1	1			
Nasal decongestant	1	1			
Olives, stuffed	1	1			
Peaches	1	1			
Peel, dried	1	1			
Pickle	2	2			
Potato powder	2	2			
Rum	1	1			
Sausage, pork	1	1			
Sausage rolls	1	1			
Soft drinks	2	2			
Spread	2	2			
Sponge pudding	1	1			
Sweets	1	1			
Tomatoes, canned	1	1			
Vitamin tablets	1	1			
Whisky	1	1			
Totals	102	102			

THE MILK [SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS] [PASTEURISED AND STERILISED] MILK REGULATIONS

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated
Samples obtained & submitted to pre-scribed tests	226	—	7	3
Samples unsatisfactory	4*	—	—	1*

*Three samples of pasteurised milk and one sample of untreated milk failed the methylene blue test. One sample of pasteurised milk failed the phosphatase test.

Appropriate action taken in the case of all failures

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles:

Examined	60
Satisfactory	54
Unsatisfactory	6

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigation

Selling bottle of milk contaminated with mould growth. Bottlers prosecuted – fined £20 and £8. 8. 0. costs.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1950

by Dr John Tolland and Mr F. R. Smith

NB – comparative figures for 1970 given in parentheses

Registrar General's estimate of resident population	16,410	(18,810)
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950	4,786	(7,902)
Rateable value — June 1950	£101,038	(£580,810)
Sum represented by penny rate at 1st April 1951	£380	(£5,550)

Medical Health

Birth rate (per 1000 estimated population)	16.57	(14.4)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	28.57	(15.0)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	33.08	(18.0)
Death rate (per 1000 estimated resident population)	12.97	(12.1)

Causes of death included:

Tuberculosis	.. .. .	5 (1)
Malignant neoplasms	.. .. .	29 (34)
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	.. .. .	37 (4)
Diseases of the circulatory system	.. .. .	62 (126)
Infectious and parasitic diseases	.. .. .	3 (2)
Diseases of the respiratory system	.. .. .	21 (29)
Diseases of the digestive system	.. .. .	8 (7)
Prematurity, congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc	.. .. .	2 (4)
Road traffic accidents, suicides and other violent causes	.. .. .	4 (6)

“ . . . It is gratifying to note that, for the sixth year in succession, there has been no maternal death . . . there were 29 deaths from malignant diseases, being a decrease of one. This figure is not high but could probably be reduced, as the number of patients attending specialists for the first time when the disease is advanced is too high, due in a large degree to fear . . . a realisation that there is a remarkable difference in the rate of cure where treatment is begun early, results in the saving of many lives,

“ . . . Twenty-six cases of Whooping Cough were notified, all but one in the last four months of the year, the mild outbreak continuing into 1951. A considerable Measles epidemic occurred in the late autumn and winter with a peak in November and again continuing into 1951, the incidence being divided almost equally between the 1-5 year olds, and the 5-15 year olds – in all a total of 573 cases (65).

“ . . . Work on the new borehole at Whisker Hills was continued. This borehole will derive water from the bunter bed as do the existing bores at Ordsall, and the water will be of a similar quality to the present supply. It is estimated that when in commission the borehole will yield up to 60,000 gallons per hour.

“ . . . In April 1950, the old chlorinator, giving marginal chlorination, was removed from the Public Baths, Albert Road, and new equipment installed, the system being changed to “break-point” chlorination. This has proved eminently satisfactory .. . and the baths have remained free from the smell of chlorine.”

Environmental Health

“ . . . Ninety-two complaints, alleging nuisances or unsatisfactory conditions, were received and investigated . . . were found to be justified in 77 cases. Unfortunately the already high cost of building repairs still further increased during the year and this factor, together with the fixed rents of dwelling houses, makes much of the older property unremunerative to the owner if he keeps the houses in good repair (e.g. the thorough repair of a row of houses costs well over £800 when the rent was approximately £85 per annum).

“If the present building rate continues, the number of houses provided in the next ten years will be approximately 800, leaving a deficiency of 680 . . . It would be possible, assuming an average building rate of 100 houses per annum, to overcome the present deficiency in houses and to provide for future needs if no unfit houses are dealt with. This, however, would leave a large problem of slum clearance to be faced in ten years' time.

“ . . . 56 houses were found infested with vermin, which is a substantial decrease on 1949. It is most gratifying to note the scarcity of the bed-bug and flea nowadays, both of which insects are very susceptible to the new insecticides, DDT and Gammexane. Unfortunately, four houses were found infested with the Egyptian house ant, which has spread rapidly in Britain in the last few years . . . were given 23 treatments in an endeavour to eradicate . . .

“ . . . 42 visits were made and two written notices were given to the keeper of the Common Lodging House for the abatement of contraventions. The premises were sprayed at intervals with insecticides . . . some infestations of body lice amongst inmates and 19 persons cleansed at our cleansing station.

Throughout the year the Ministry of Food were responsible for the slaughter of all animals for human consumption . . . at Grove Lane and at the Cattle Market, Ordsall.

Animals slaughtered: Cattle 3,956; Calves 1,493; Sheep 10,017; Pigs 633 . . . The percentage of animals in which visible tuberculosis lesions were found remains very much the same as in the past, i.e. Cattle 28·28%, Calves 0·66%, Pigs 12·48% . . . the total weight of meat and offal condemned at slaughter-houses being 175,927lb.”

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1970

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Sir,

It is now eleven years since you and I took up our respective appointments in the Public Health Department. During that time the following legislation has come into being and requires enforcement by the Public Health Inspectors, namely —

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960
Noise Abatement Act 1960
Radioactive Substances Act 1960
Factories Act 1961
Public Health Act 1961
Housing Act 1961
Landlord and Tenant Act 1962
Offices, Shops & Railways Premises Act 1963 and associated regulations
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963
Housing Act 1964
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964
Riding Establishments Act 1964
Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965
Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act 1965
Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967
Rent Act 1968
Clean Air Act 1968 and associated regulations
Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969
Housing Act 1969

Some minor changes, including the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were introduced during the year, none of which materially increased the work of the Department. The steady stream of supplements to circulars on the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act seemed to have abated somewhat recently and we have had to resort to common sense and initiative in dealing with problems.

With the every-increasing demands on all departments from Ministry and other sources for more elaborate statistical reports, intelligent guesses and even obscure estimates, one wonders whether this time-consuming exercise to produce an annual historical document with a limited circulation and an even more minute nucleus of readers serves any useful purpose. However, despite the increase in paper work we are still able to fulfil our practical duties as indicated by the following table:

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>		
Clean Air	Investigations .. ..	..	..	16
Factories	Inspections .. ..	..	..	20
Food Preparation, Storage and Sale	Inspection of premises .. ..	..	..	433
	Markets and Fairs .. ..	..	..	44
	Food Inspection .. ..	..	..	38
	Food Sampling .. ..	..	..	228
Slaughterhouses	Meat Inspection .. ..	..	..	700
	Other Purposes .. ..	..	..	18
Housing	Defects .. ..	..	..	106
	Demolition or closure .. ..	..	..	43
	Improvement and repair .. ..	..	..	283
	Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	3
	Caravans .. ..	..	..	4
National Assistance	Persons into care, etc .. ..	..	..	1
Noise	Investigations .. ..	..	..	10
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	General Inspections .. ..	..	..	84
	Re-visits .. ..	..	..	80
	Accidents .. ..	..	..	1
	Registration of premises .. ..	..	..	10
Pet Animals, etc	Inspections .. ..	..	..	5
Petroleum	Inspections and testing .. ..	..	..	86
Public Health	Drainage .. ..	..	..	100
	Dirty/verminous persons .. ..	..	..	—
	Dirty/verminous premises .. ..	..	..	3
	Infectious diseases .. ..	..	..	15
	Lodging house .. ..	..	..	3
	Offensive trades .. ..	..	..	14
	Knackers yards .. ..	..	..	3
	Places of public entertainment .. ..	..	..	2
	Statutory nuisances .. ..	..	..	59
Rodent Control	Inspections .. ..	..	..	24
	Treatments .. ..	..	..	7
Refuse	Accumulations .. ..	..	..	12
	Provision of bins .. ..	..	..	23
	Refuse tips .. ..	..	..	6
Interviews and appointments .. ..		..	..	180
Other miscellaneous .. ..		..	..	223

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

A hundred per cent meat inspection is regularly achieved at the three slaughterhouses within the Borough, namely:

(a) the Public Abattoir which is maintained and supervised by the Corporation, through a Joint Sub-Committee made up from members of the Borough and Rural District Councils, but the employment of slaughtermen, general administration and responsibility for basic cleanliness and the prevention of cruelty is the function of the Retford Meat Co Ltd;

(b) a private wholesale slaughterhouse specialising in the collection of 'casualty' animals for emergency slaughter and operating a 24-hour service;

(c) a private slaughterhouse operated by a local butcher for retail sale principally in his own shops.

The slaughterhouses are regularly inspected by the Ministry's Veterinary Officers, who are generally satisfied with the standard of hygiene maintained. Any discrepancies are usually remedied without difficulty.

As the gradual reduction in the number of animals slaughtered at small slaughterhouses follows the national pattern, the maintenance of standards must invariably involve financial loss or increase of charges, subsequently an increase of tolls at the Public Abattoir was inevitable. Although such charges are minimal compared with the increase in meat prices from other sources they must obviously affect the slaughterhouse occupiers' attitude to improvements, major repairs or renewals.

The retirement in April of the Retford Meat Company's Secretary and Slaughterhouse Manager, Mr Walter Wakeford, after a service of over 31 years is worthy of special acknowledgement. During the whole of his dedicated and unselfish service he was often the buffer between the local authority for compliance with statutory requirements and the subsequent reaction of his employers and their employees. His co-operation was very much appreciated by your inspectors and his absence had become very noticeable before the end of the year.

Issue of Licences – Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Fourteen annual licences were issued to practising slaughtermen.

	<i>Steers and Heifers</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
PUBLIC ABATTOIR						
Slaughtered/Inspected	1,849	34	1	3,542	3,819	9,245
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	7	8
Other animals affected	580	20	—	290	480	1,370
Percentage of animals affected	31.37	58.82	—	8.21	12.75	14.90
PRIVATE (CASUALTY)						
Slaughtered/Inspected	160	152	127	539	952	1,930
Whole carcasses condemned	15	27	42	41	178	303
Other animals affected	107	90	34	143	584	958
Percentage of animals affected	76.25	76.97	59.84	33.95	80.04	65.34
PRIVATE						
Slaughtered/Inspected	—	—	—	154	447	601
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animals affected	—	—	—	4	44	48
Percentage of animals affected	—	—	—	2.6	9.84	7.98

A comparison of the number of animals slaughtered in Retford Borough, together with the weight of meat and offal condemned over the last eleven years is as follows:

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Weight condemned (lb)</i>
1960	2,765	129	5,349	6,301	68,133
1961	2,868	146	6,614	6,016	77,269
1962	2,906	142	6,189	5,891	70,853
1963	2,692	202	5,020	5,561	69,417
1964	2,503	78	5,607	6,336	40,784
1965	2,263	85	6,820	5,148	31,442
1966	2,367	118	5,956	6,600	42,616
1967	2,387	161	5,682	5,770	47,486
1968	2,340	144	4,892	5,642	42,830
1969	1,920	115	3,957	5,580	42,712
1970	2,195	128	4,235	5,218	64,645

N.B. The increase in the weight of carcase meat and offal condemned is largely due to affections in the lungs and livers of factory-farmed animals, tail biting in such animals and the subsequent spread of pyogenic organisms.

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease.

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number slaughtered	2,009	186	128	4,235	5,218	11,776
Number inspected	2,009	186	128	4,235	5,218	11,776
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	15	27	42	42	185	311
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	687	110	34	437	1,108	2,376
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	34.94	73.65	59.37	11.31	24.78	22.82
Tuberculosis Only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	9	11
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	0.095	—	—	—	0.17	0.93
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	—	—	15
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	15	—	—	—	—	15
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The comparative number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the respective slaughterhouses, together with the incidence of disease and other affections which justified condemnation of all or part of carcase and offal, was as follows:

WHOLE CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers and Heifers</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	1969
Abnormal Odour	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anaemia	1	—	—	—	4	5	1
Actinobacillosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis (with emaciation)	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Blackleg	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Bruising extensive and severe	—	2	—	1	—	3	3
Congestion	—	1	2	4	2	9	8
Emaciation and/or oedema	3	11	8	26	6	54	36
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Gangrene	—	1	—	—	7	8	6
Gross contamination	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	—	—	20	—	—	20	8
Injury, multiple	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Jaundice	—	1	—	—	3	4	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Moribund	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia	4	1	7	3	110	125	99
Pyelonephritis Bilateral	—	1	2	—	1	4	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Septic Arthritis . .	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
Acute Septic Mastitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Acute Septic Metritis	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
Acute Septic Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Acute Septic Peritonitis . .	3	4	1	1	15	24	18
Acute Septic Pneumonia	—	1	1	2	12	16	18
Other Acute Septic conditions	2	—	1	—	3	6	3
Swine Erysipelas Acute . .	—	—	—	—	12	12	6
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours, multiple and/or malignant	1	2	—	—	2	5	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 (16)	27 (22)	42 (25)	42 (43)	185 (134)	311 (240)	240

In addition, the following parts of carcasses and offal were condemned as unfit for food, and were directed to sterilising plants within the Borough or at Bolsover. Certain cirrhotic livers are collected by the owners of a mink farm in the Rural District under approved conditions.

Part Carcasses & Offal Condemned

Heads	71	(48)	Legs	239	(180)
Tongues	47	(48)	Loins/Backs	7	(18)
Lungs	1200	(517)	Flanks/Bellies	18	(11)
Hearts	240	(228)	Breasts/Briskets . .	5	(6)
Livers	715	(633)	Shoulders	7	(6)
Part Livers	240	(285)	Oysters	3	(4)
Spleens	32	(18)	Diaphragms	13	(24)
Kidneys	145	(43)	Skin	5	(3)
Stomachs	5	(3)	Necks	—	(—)
Intestines	16	(26)	Hindquarters	34	(15)
Udders	19	(21)	Forequarters	22	(16)
Feet	118	(133)	Whole Sides	3	(2)

and miscellaneous trimmings, making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption —
28tons 17cwt 21lb.

Inspection & Sampling of Other Foods

(a) The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr Croll and his staff for their co-operation and advice.

<i>No. & Types of Sample</i>		<i>Tests Applied</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	
Pasteurised whole liquid egg (1)		Alpha Amylase	1	—	
Drinking water (15)		Coliform Bacilli	15	—	
Prepared animal casings (15)		Pathogens and heat-resistant Cl.Welchii	15	—	
Ice-cream:		<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
Pre-packed (39)	Methylene Blue	26	7	3*	3*
Loose (2)	Methylene Blue	2	—	—	—
*delay in transit, follow-up samples all Grade 1					
Meat Pies	(2)	(Colony counts at (22deg.C & 37deg.C)	2	—	
Cooked Meats	(127)	(Faecal coli (Other pathogens)	52	75	

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, particularly with regard to the presence of faecal coli and/or pathogenic organisms, advice is immediately given in an attempt to eradicate these contaminations.

The high number of unsatisfactory results emphasises the need for more care in the handling and storage of cooked meats with particular reference to minimum handling, refrigerated storage and protection from contamination by exposure on open counters. Members of the public should be more selective in their choice of traders giving preference to those food handlers who are most hygiene conscious.

(b) The following foodstuffs were submitted for inspection from local traders, and voluntarily surrendered for destruction on being found unfit for human consumption:

Tins of:	Vegetables	288
	Fruit	908
	Milk Products	103
	Meat Products	137
	Minerals	18
	Fish	48
	Soup	40
	Frozen Egg	3
	Syrup.....	1
	Baby Food	4
	Coffee.....	1
	Miscellaneous (unlabelled)	52
Packets of:	Vegetables.....	57
	Fish	34
	Biscuits	52
	Meat Products	32
	Salt	7
	Desserts	26
	Mixed Peel	2
	Pastry	10
	Sugar.....	7
	Flour.....	9
	Cereals	10
	Cheese	1
	Fruit	3
	Tea	8
	Marzipan	3
	Cake Mix	1
	Rice	1
	Nuts	5
	Pepper	2
	Butter	14
	Lard	4
	Crisps	1
	Spaghetti	1
	Dried Fruit	5
	Cakes.....	1
	Salt	1

Jars of:	Paste	5
	Pickles	2
	Jam	3
	Mincemeat	10
	Shrimps	1
	Marmalade	1
	Bovril	1
Bottles of:	Minerals	1
Cases of:	Fruit	101
Cartons of:	Ice-Cream	279
Loose quantities of:	Chickens	8
	Meat	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb
	Bacon	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
	Ice-Cream	1937.6 fl.oz

Approximate weight of food condemned — 17cwt 100lb

Inspection of Food Premises

The introduction of Selective Employment Tax, improvement in wage structures and the demand for better qualified entrants into many industries and professions have all adversely affected the food trades.

Even with the introduction of self-service in some of the small stores, many staffs have been reduced below a level necessary to give proper attention to thorough routine cleaning and stock rotation and, except in the case of the larger combines which can offer promotion potentials, little or no training is offered in personal hygiene and the care and protection of perishable foodstuffs.

Consequently the regular inspection of food premises with special attention to food-handling techniques is a particularly important branch of a public health inspector's duties.

The following table shows the number and type of food-handling premises in the Borough at the end of the year, together with the number of visits made to each type of premises:

Bakehouses	7 (13)	Fresh Fish and Game	4 (2)
Bakers' Confectionery	5 (6)	Fried Fish & Chips	8 (22)
Butchers' & Cooked Meats	18 (72)	Fruit & Vegetables	9 (18)
Catering Establishments	14 (62)	Grocers/Gen.Dealers	55(167)
Clubs & Canteen	25 (12)	Hotels & Licensed	
Dairies	2 (1)	Premises	36 (20)
Food Factories	4 (3)	Sweets	12 (22)
		Warehouses	6 (1)

In addition to the 477 routine visits to food premises for compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and the further 266 inspections for the purpose of sampling and inspection of foodstuffs, 44 inspections were made during the year of the Saturday market and the food stalls of the two annual fairs. A watching brief is also kept on all mobile vans operating in the area, and 23 detailed inspections made to secure compliance.

Contraventions — Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.70</i>	<i>Served in 1970</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.71</i>
5	Insanitary premises	1	—	1	—
6	Cleanliness/repair of equipment	1	60	18	42
8	Protection against contamina- tion	—	13	10	3
9	Personal hygiene	—	1	—	1
10	Vehicles — suitability	1	5	1	4
12	Drainage within food rooms	—	1	—	1
14	W.C. accommodation	1	82	21	61
16	Hand-washing facilities	9	58	25	33
17	First-aid materials	—	26	15	11
18	Outer clothing accommodation	—	14	9	5
19	Food/equipment washing facilities	—	12	4	8
20	Lighting of food rooms	1	5	2	3
21	Ventilation of food rooms	—	18	7	11
23	Cleanliness/repair of food rooms	4	93	33	60
24	Accumulation of refuse	—	20	4	16
25	Storage temperature of certain foods	—	1	—	1
26	Cleanliness of stalls/vehicles	—	9	3	6
Informal notices — served			126		
— complied with			44		
— outstanding 1.1.71			85		

Following an adverse report on the conditions prevailing in licensed premises in February 1969, the Licensing Justices visited nine houses, all of which were reported as being without satisfactory sanitary accommodation and hand-washing facilities for patrons. Notices were served in all cases and whilst many of these recommendations have been carried out, others have been totally ignored by the Brewery Companies concerned. One licensed hotel was closed during the year and another five are presumably under consideration. It is hoped that early steps can be taken to bring about the improvement or closure of those houses which do not offer adequate toilet facilities.

Registration of Premises: Section 16, Food & Drugs Act 1965

Certificates of registration issued during 1970 2

Total number of registered premises at 31.12.70

Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods ..	14
Manufacture of ice-cream	1
Retail of pre-packed ice-cream	47

HOUSING MATTERS

[i] Rent Act 1968

No applications have been received for certificates of disrepair since 1960.

[ii] Public Health & Housing Acts 1936–69

Number of inspections of houses for repair and/or nuisance, etc (Public Health Act)	106
Number of inspections of houses for repairs in connection with improvement grants (Housing Acts)	238
Number of houses surveyed for improvement purposes ..	45
Total number of inspections made for housing purposes ..	439
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation	23
Houses represented as “individual unfits”	10
Demolition orders confirmed (including 8 under consideration at 31.12.69)	14
Undertakings accepted	1
Decisions not made by 31.12.70	3
Houses represented in clearance areas	nil

<i>Position at 31.12.70</i>	<i>Demo- tion Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clear- ance Orders</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>1969</i>
Houses demolished in 1970	5	–	–	9	14	15
Houses closed in 1970	N/A	–	2	N/A	2	1
Houses made fit and orders revoked	–	–	–	–	–	–
Houses vacant pending demolition	19	N/A	N/A	14	33	23
Houses still occupied	38	1	–	40	79	90
Houses awaiting confirmation of orders	3	–	–	21	24	7
<i>N/A – not applicable</i>						

During the year 19 houses under order became vacant, 15 families (40 persons) being re-housed by the Council, 3 families (4 persons) finding private alternative accommodation, and one elderly tenant died.

In 1970 a development of 123 dwellings was commenced by the Council, but none completed and in the same period private enterprise completed 40 dwellings for owner-occupation.

Post-war totals(1946-70 inclusive): Council 1,353; Private Enterprise 1,109.

Works carried out under notice included the following:

Repair/renewal of

Roofs and weatherings	30	Doors	9
Chimney-stacks	22	Staircases	1
Gutters and downspouts	10	Sinks/draining boards	2
Windows	64	Fireplaces/grates, etc.	2
Ext. pointing brickwork.	21	Alleviation of dampness	26
WC cisterns, basins, etc	10	External redecoration	19
Yard surfaces	6	Improvement of kitchen areas	20
Ceilings	8	Artificial lighting provided	1
Walls.	8		
Floors – re-surfaced	53		
Floors – repaired.	19		

Except in the case of conversion of large properties into self-contained flats or the major works involved in the renovation of detached properties in good areas, the standard grant remains the more popular grant for the provision of modern amenities. This is particularly so with tenanted properties. When advice is sought on these matters we must bear in mind the comparatively low valuation of the smaller terrace-type property in Retford designed for the housing of the ‘working classes’ at the turn of the century. In the type of areas in which such property is situated a regulated rent of some £2-£3 plus rates can be expected regardless of the expenditure involved in improving and making fit.

There is close co-operation with the Borough Surveyor with regard to improvement of housing, and no application is submitted for approval unless the property is considered fit and in good repair, or a written undertaking obtained from the owner that essential works, specified by this Department, will be carried out concurrently with improvements.

It is interesting to note that, of all plans submitted to the Council showing the proposed provision of modern amenities, there is a greater proportion within areas previously surveyed.

	<i>Within surveyed areas</i>		<i>Outside surveyed areas</i>	
	<i>Tenanted</i>	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>	<i>Owner-occupied</i>
1966	9	4	4	31
1967	18	13	8	29
1968	55	35	5	24
1969	17	46	7	19
1970	42	28	3	21

Applications for qualification certificates and standard grants

received	18
Provisional approval of proposed works given	12
Provisional approval of proposed works pending	4
Applications invalid (not controlled tenancies)	2

Applications for qualification certificate only – received	8
Applications for qualification certificates approved	3
Applications for qualification certificates refused (disrepair)	5

Standard Grants

Applications:	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
received	39 (52)	29 (17)
approved	39 (50)	26 (17)
refused	– (–)	– (–)
withdrawn	– (2)	3 (–)
Number of dwellings improved during 1970	39 (44)	15 (31)
Amount paid in grants (to nearest £)	£4149(£4735)	£2650(£4496)
Average grant per house (to nearest £)	£106	£177
Amenities provided:		
(a) fixed baths	23 (30)	14 (23)
(b) showers	– (–)	– (–)
(c) washbasins	25 (31)	15 (24)
(d) hot-water systems	25 (32)	15 (25)
(e) internal wcs	38 (46)	15 (25)
(f) ventilated food stores	4 (33)	3 (24)
(g) sinks	1 (N/A)	3 (N/A)
(h) structural alterations	3 (11)	– (9)

Discretionary Grants	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications — received	5 (1)	12 (–)
approved	5 (1)	12 (–)
refused	– (–)	– (–)

Number of dwellings improved during 1970	1 (–)	– (4 flats)
Amount paid in grants	£1000 (£531)	– (£1556)
Average grant per house	£1000 (£265)	– (£389)
(figures in parentheses indicate figures for 1969)		

[iii] Caravans

There is no caravan problem within the Borough.

[iv] Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were reported or found during routine inspections during 1970.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

[1] **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints concerning dirty/verminous premises, refuse accumulations, choked or insanitary drains or water-courses, noise and dust nuisance, etc, were investigated, involving a total of 162 visits. Of the 23 informal notices which needed to be served, only three were outstanding at the end of the year.

[2] **Infectious Diseases.** Nine cases of scarlet fever, one case of sonnei dysentery, and two cases of infective jaundice were investigated during the year. These visits provided an excellent opportunity for advising householders on the need for care in the purchasing, handling and storage of open foodstuffs.

[3] **Vermin Control.** The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department, who also acts as a part-time Rodent Operator.

Treatment included:

Ants	17	Cockroaches	5
Woodworm	6	Fleas	1
Beetles	9	Insects	1
Wasps	16		

Sample packets of insecticides are available free on request at the Public Health Department for the treatment of ants, and disinfectant is available for cases of infectious diseases and other special circumstances.

[4] **Common Lodging House.** This house in Moorgate, which has licensed accommodation for 40 persons (male and female), is kept under surveillance. The female dormitories have not been in use for some years as there is no longer a demand for this accommodation.

An internal wc and shower compartment was fitted in the male dormitory during the year, and has done much to improve the general cleanliness of the premises and lodgers.

[5] **Mortuary.** The mortuary is now used solely as a depository for bodies awaiting identification and/or delivery to Victoria Hospital, Worksop, for post-mortems ordered by the Coroner.

By arrangement with the Coroner, no laying-out of bodies is now carried out by an employee of this authority. Whilst we are still responsible for the general cleansing and maintenance of the mortuary, notification of the admission of bodies was no longer required after November 1969.

[6] Provision of Refuse Bins. Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to premises at a basic rate of 37½p per annum, 322 bins were issued during the year. Of these 107 were new applications, and 215 were replacements of worn-out bins.

There are 2309 bins on hire within the Borough.

This is the only section of the Council's refuse collection and disposal service which is administered from this department.

[7] Offensive Trades and Knackers Yards. (a) Since removal of the fat extractor plant from the local offensive trades factory in October 1969, the widespread smell nuisance has been considerably reduced and when this nuisance does occur it is localised to within some fifty yards of the perimeter of the grounds. The provision of large covered metal containers for the storage and regular removal of waste has also done much to reduce fly and smell nuisances.

Only seven complaints were received and investigated during the year, these being confined to the summer months. Regular surveillance is also kept on all working areas of the factory, which includes fellmongery and gut-scraping.

(b) Only one knacker's yard is now licensed within the Borough and is situated at the above factory. This is regularly inspected in conjunction with the Ministry's Veterinary Officer's visits. The other yard, which had been inactive for some ten years, had its licence withdrawn without objection being made.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Two licences, relating to a pet shop and a market stall, were issued during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One application was received and approved during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956-68

Fourteen visits were made in connection with smoke nuisances and/or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act relating to the production of dark or black smoke and appropriate informal action taken to prevent recurrence.

Four notices of intention to install oil-fired furnaces were received during the year. In all instances approval of chimney heights was given without modifications.

The air-pump to the smoke and SO₂ volumetric apparatus sited at the Public Health Department, Chancery Lane, has operated continuously since October 1964, and during the summer months of 1970 required complete overhaul. Monthly reports are also received from the Central Electricity Generating Board automatic monitoring stations sited at Carr Hill School, Tiln Lane, and at Goosemoor Lane, Ordsall.

It is particularly interesting to note the gradual reduction in the yearly average concentration of smoke in the atmosphere at the town centre, although there is no improvement in the sulphur-dioxide content.

	SMOKE			SULPHUR-DIOXIDE		
	<i>Ordsall</i>	<i>Town Centre</i>	<i>Carr Hill</i>	<i>Ordsall</i>	<i>Town Centre</i>	<i>Carr Hill</i>
1965	—	122	—	—	97	—
1966	—	102	—	—	86	—
1967	52	95	66	37	75	80
1968	34*	83	46*	50*	86	72*
1969	41	75	50	57	98	83
1970	40	68	48	72	97	74

**estimated*

Although no private statistics are available, the general trend towards partial or whole central heating is reflected in the applications from Council tenants during the last year, i.e. 85 gas, 8 solid fuel, and 3 all-electric installations approved.

It is very gratifying to note that of the 1,975 Council owned houses in use at the end of the year, 525 now have whole or partial central heating (ie. 26%). It is estimated that, on completion of the Spital Hill development at least one-third of all Council houses will be centrally heated.

This does not take into account the large number of gas and electric heaters, which have been installed in both council and private houses, all of which reduce atmospheric pollution. There is still a need for formal action with regard to smoke control in the older central areas of the town, but I am satisfied that this will come by popular demand as the improvement and repair of houses continues to gain momentum.

OIL HEATERS REGULATIONS 1962-66

Regular inspections are made of all goods offered for sale by auction in the Corn Exchange and Town Hall Yard to trace oil heaters likely to be defective or dangerous. By informal arrangement with the local auctioneers, all such heaters (together with any unguarded or dangerous open-element electric radiators) are withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The part-time rodent operator, Mr P. Maud, retired early in the year after long and conscientious service with the Council, and I wish to record my appreciation of the work he has done for this Department. His work was taken over by Mr R. Manning, also of the Highways Department, and I am very well satisfied with the attention which is being given to all complaints and routine surveys.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1 Number of properties in district	7775 (6431)	38 (39)
2 (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	239 (262)	— (—)
(b) Number infested by: (i) rats	226 (262)	— (—)
(ii) mice	13 (6)	— (—)
3 (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3 (23)	— (—)
(b) Number infested by: (i) rats	2 (23)	— (—)
(ii) mice	1 (—)	— (—)

figures in parentheses are for 1969

OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.

TABLE A — REGISTRATIONS & GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Registered premises at the end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	5	68	5
Retail shops	8	144	72
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	10	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	23	16
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	16	247	95

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES
BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	692
Retail shops	717
Wholesale department, warehouses	102
Catering establishments open to the public	104
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	1,646
Total males	765
Total females	881

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There were no exemptions.

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions.

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other staff employed for most of this time on work in connection with the Act	NIL
<hr/>	
No. of Accidents reported under Section 48 of the Act ..	2
No. of Accidents investigated as to causation	2

GENERAL REPORT

Details of notices served and action taken :

Informal Notices	Offices	Shops	W/houses	Canteens etc.	Fuel Depots	Totals
Outstanding 1.1.70	5	6	—	—	1	12
Served 1970	2	54	1	9	1	67
Totals	7	60	1	9	2	79
Fully complied with	—	14	1	3	—	18
Outstanding 1.1.71	7	46	—	6	2	61

Contraventions found:

Section of Act		Subject	Outstanding 1.1.70		Contraventions noted during 1970		Complied with		Outstanding 1.1.71
4	CLEANLINESS	Premises ..	1	..	26	..	3	..	24
		Furn/Fittings	—	..	1	..	—	..	1
5	OVERCROWDING	Injurious ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
		Statutory ..	—	..	1	..	1	..	—
6	TEMPERATURE	Adequate ..	2	..	2	..	—	..	4
		Thermometers	—	..	28	..	5	..	23
7	VENTILATION	.. ..	—	..	9	..	1	..	8
8	LIGHTING ..	.. ..	2	..	4	..	4	..	2
9	SANITARY	Adequate ..	2	..	5	..	1	..	6
	ACCOMM.	Clean & Repair	—	..	10	..	—	..	10
		Art. Lighting	—	..	7	..	1	..	6
		S. T. Disposal	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
10	WASHING	Adequate	4	..	3	..	—	..	7
	FACILITIES	Clean & Repair	—	..	1	..	—	..	1
11	DRINKING	Water	3	..	3	..	—	..	6
	WATER	Drink. Vessels	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
12	CLOTHING	Provision	—	..	11	..	1	..	10
	ACCOMM.	Drying Facs.	—	..	12	..	1	..	11
13	SEATING FACS.	General 1 : 3	1	..	—	..	—	..	1
14		Sedentary	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
15	EATING FACS.	SHOPS	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
16	FLOORS, PASSAGES	Repair &							
	AND STAIRS	Maintenance	3	..	23	..	4	..	22
17	DANGEROUS	Fencing ..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1
18	MACHINERY	Protect Y.Ps.	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
19		Training use	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
23	HEAVY WORK	Prohibition	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
24	FIRST AID	Provision	3	..	51	..	16	..	38
27	DANGEROUS ACTS	Prohibitions	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
50	ABSTRACT OF ACT	Provision ..	3	..	39	..	17	..	25
Totals			25	..	239	..	58	..	206

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1 — INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.
 (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	78	14	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	83	20	3	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found
 (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector (4)	Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2).....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate Lighting (S.5)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	8	—	2	—

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928-36

The following licences were issued during the year:

Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks:

(a) for private use	24 (25,900 gals)
(b) for retail sale	14 (71,000 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in cans or containers	1 (40 gals)
Licences to store petroleum mixtures	8 (505 gals)

In furtherance of the Council’s interests in discontinuing under-ground storage at risk to general safety, it was agreed that after a period of five years, expiring February 1975, no further licences would be issued in respect of three installations involving eight tanks situated within or in close proximity to buildings and with over-pavement service.

One application for an unattended self-service pump at one of the retail filling stations was approved with conditions.

Eighty-six inspections were made during 1970, including forty-seven visits in connection with the testing of tanks and pipelines, and at least one visit to every licensed premises with regard to fire protection and the display of warning notices. One factory which had been severely criticised regarding its storage and safety precautions renewed its under-ground storage accommodation and carried out major works within the working areas of the factory.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the staff of the Department and other Chief Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year and in the compiling of this report.

Mr D. Fothergill, Additional Public Health Inspector with this Council for nearly three years, left in January to take up a senior appointment at Hereford, and his place was taken by Mr J.A. Clarkson, formerly of Chesterfield R.D.C.

It is particularly gratifying to record my appreciation of the support and interest in our work which I have enjoyed from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and your good self during the past year.

H. BROOKS
Chief Public Health Inspector

